

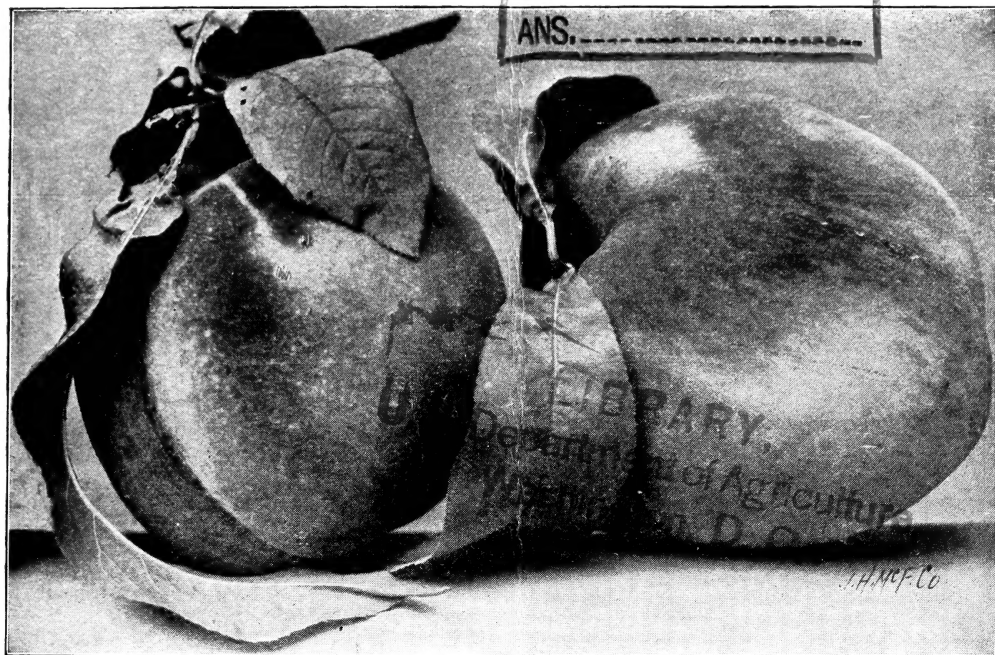
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ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE



Vine Hill Nursery Co.

181

Established 1868 : Incorporated 1910

MT. PLEASANT, TEXAS

Notice to Customers

1. Orders should be sent in as early as possible, that there may be plenty of time for shipping long distances when necessary.
2. Buyers ordering by letter should write out their orders plainly, on a separate list, and not on the body of the letter. It will prevent mistakes in the hurry of the packing season.
3. Give plain and explicit shipping directions. When none are given, we forward according to our best judgment; but in no case do we assume any responsibility after the delivery of stock in good condition to the forwarder.
4. All orders from unknown correspondents must be accompanied with the cash or satisfactory references.
5. If the variety of fruit ordered cannot be supplied, others equally good, and ripening about the same season, will be substituted, unless ordered to the contrary.
6. We recommend that purchasers leave the selection of varieties with us, as far as possible, merely stating the proportion of summer, fall and winter fruit wanted, as our experience enables us to select such sorts as are adapted to the locality. We will cheerfully give our personal attention to all such orders, and our customers can depend on getting, not only the best varieties, but those that are best adapted to the location.
7. Immediate notice should be given to us of any error in filling out an order, so that we may at once rectify the mistake, or give a satisfactory explanation.
8. It is mutually agreed between purchaser and ourselves that, should any stock prove untrue to name, we will replace stock to purchaser or refund the amount paid for same; but under no circumstances shall we be held liable for a greater amount than the original price paid for said stock.

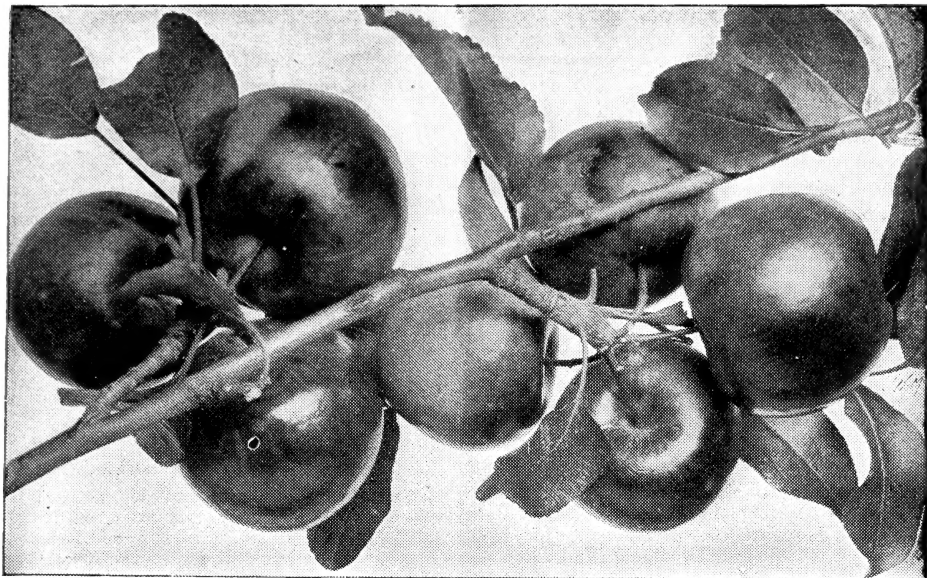
NUMBER OF TREES ON AN ACRE

30 feet apart each way.....	50	10 feet apart each way.....	435
25 " " " ".....	70	8 " " " ".....	680
20 " " " ".....	110	6 " " " ".....	1210
18 " " " ".....	135	5 " " " ".....	1745
15 " " " ".....	205	4 " " " ".....	2725
12 " " " ".....	300	3 " " " ".....	4840

Rule. Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet, for each plant or hill, which, divided into the number of square feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.

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Introduction



WE take pleasure in presenting a New Edition of our Descriptive Catalogue, carefully revised and corrected by the addition of descriptions of our new and promising sorts, and the omission of such as greater experience and progress in horticulture and floriculture have proved no longer worthy of general dissemination. The continued patronage of our friends, as shown by their frequent and increasing orders, assures us that our efforts to please them are appreciated. This will stimulate us to still greater efforts, and will warrant us in making expenditures necessary to secure the best results.

Nothing better illustrates the progress of our country, the advance in civilization its people are making, and the fact that they are learning to live better, than the greatly increased and continuing demand for nursery stock, both fruit and ornamental.

While this demand is stimulated in part by the knowledge of the great profits which result from the systematic planting and careful cultivation of many kinds of fruit, it is by no means limited to this incentive. In every rank and station of life, including the humblest and the most opulent, those residing in town and country, people are beginning to see that nothing can add so much to the comfort of living as a constant supply of the best varieties of the different fruits for home use, and nothing will do so much to adorn their homes, gratify the sense of the beautiful, and produce refinement in their families, as the planting of such well-selected varieties of ornamental trees, shrubs, roses, clematis, etc., as the ground about their houses will permit.

Some persuade themselves that the demand for fruit and fruit trees has already reached its limit, but canning and the improved methods of factory drying (still in their infancy) have increased the domestic consumption of the different fruits, by rendering them nearly as good as fresh throughout the year, and, by means of these processes and improved facilities for shipping fresh fruits, the fruits of the United States can be exported to the remotest quarters of the globe. Millions upon land and sea are now supplied who have hitherto been deprived of such luxuries, and no one can doubt that the setting of trees and plants for the production of large and small fruits, which is more profitable than can be derived from ordinary farm crops, is also in its infancy.

We would not tempt the uninitiated with the promise of a large fortune in a few years without labor or trouble, but we do say, that the business of fruit growing, conducted with energy, perseverance and intelligence, will bring an ample and sure reward.

Good cultivation—by which we mean keeping the ground sufficiently fertile and at all times mellow and free from weeds, together with thorough drainage, either natural or artificial—is absolutely necessary to success. This with judicious pruning and proper selection of varieties suitable for the locality, will, in nearly all portions of the United States, produce gratifying results.

We devote our personal attention to every branch of our business. We aim to include in our assortment the best varieties in each class, for market and family use, and persons ordering from us may rely upon our giving careful attention to their interests.

HINTS ON TRANSPLANTING, ETC.

Preparation of the Soil. Prepare a rich, deep bed of mellow soil, and have the land sufficiently drained to relieve the roots from standing water. To insure a fine growth, land should be in as good condition as is required for a crop of wheat, corn or potatoes.

Preparation of Trees or Other Stock. We use great care in digging and packing, but the loss of some small roots and fibers is unavoidable. If stock is properly prepared before it is planted, no permanent injury will result from this, but the preservation of the natural balance between top and roots renders a vigorous cutting back of the former absolutely necessary in most cases. And therefore, prune off broken ends of roots, if any (a smooth-cut root granulates or makes ready to extend sooner than one broken off), cut back the tops to the extent of about one-half the previous season's growth, taking care at all times to prune in such a manner as will tend to develop a well-formed head, sufficiently open to admit air and light freely. Evergreen and other ornamental trees, the beauty of which depends on preserving their natural form, should be pruned very little. Hence, great pains should be taken in planting and caring for these. If not ready to plant when the stock arrives, "heel it in" by placing the roots in a trench and covering them with mellow earth, well packed.

Planting. Make the holes large enough to admit the roots without any cramping or bending, and deep enough to bring the tree to its natural depth. The fine surface soil should be used in covering the roots, and this should be carefully worked among them. If the ground is dry it is well to pour in some water when the hole is partially filled. See that ground is firmly and solidly packed over all parts of the roots by exerting the full weight of the planter upon it, so that there will be no opportunity for dry air or frost to enter and destroy roots deprived of the full benefit of their natural protection. Omission to pack the earth solidly is a most frequent cause of failure in planting nursery stock. Fill the holes full enough to be even with the surrounding surface after the fresh earth settles. Always remove the label when planting. If this is left until the tree is grown, the connecting wire often cuts into and destroys the tree or branch to which it may be attached. Never use wire in contact with roots. When planting dwarf trees set them low enough to cover the stock upon which they are budded, but not lower. Large standard trees should be staked and tied so that the wind will not loosen the roots. This should be so done that the bands will not chafe the trees. It is very good way to drive two stakes and confine the tree between straw or hay bands stretched from stake to stake.

Mulching. When trees or bushes are planted, they should be mulched or covered with a layer of coarse manure or litter from 3 to 6 inches deep for a space of say, 2 feet or more in diameter than the extent of the roots. This keeps the earth moist and of an even temperature.

After-Culture. Grass should not be allowed to grow about young trees or plants. The ground should be cultivated for a space of at least a foot outside the roots. If the ground is poor it should be enriched with surface applications of manure. Pruning should be varied according to the condition of the tree and the purpose of the planter. It should be done regularly every spring before the buds swell any. In this way the removal of large branches will be avoided.

Fall Planting. When planted in the fall, all trees should be banked up at least one foot high until spring. This overcomes the tendency of the trees to heave out, protects them from the mice and prevents the roots from freezing before they have taken hold of the soil. In planting roses, shrubs, vines, and other delicate stock in the fall, the tops

should be nearly or quite buried with mellow earth during the first winter. The surplus earth should be removed in the spring.

Injured Trees. If trees are received in a frozen state, place the package unopened in a cellar, away from the frost and heat, until thawed out and then unpack. If partially dried from long exposure, bury entirely in the ground or place in water from 12 to 24 hours.

WINTERING NURSERY STOCK PROCURED IN THE FALL

In sections where the winters are very severe, it is not advisable to set out young trees and plants in the fall, but the practice of procuring them in the fall and planting them in the spring is becoming more and more popular as experience has demonstrated its advantages. In the fall nursery men are not hurried with their own planting; the season of shipping is comparatively long, and the weather not nearly so changeable as in the spring. Railways are not so much hurried and there is much less chance for injurious delays than in the spring. It being practicable to plant trees so procured as soon as the frost is out, they become thoroughly established the first season.

There is a popular impression that trees dug in the fall and heeled-in over winter are worthless. If the heeling is well done there could not be a greater mistake. Peach and some other young trees, if left standing during the winter are frequently killed or injured by frost, while if dug in the fall and treated as below described, they come through bright and uninjured.

To insure success, select a dry spot where no water will stand during the winter, having no grass near to invite mice. Dig a trench deep enough to admit one layer of roots, and sloping enough to admit the trees to lie at an angle of not more than 30 degrees from the ground. Having placed one layer of roots in this trench; cover them with mellow earth extending well upon the bodies and see that this is firmly packed. Then add another layer of trees overlapping the first and continue as at first until all are heeled-in. As soon as this is done, cover the tops so well with evergreen boughs that they will be thoroughly protected from winds. Roses and other small stock may be wholly covered with earth.

Fruit Department

APPLES

Plant apple trees in the South and West, 20 feet apart north and south, by 30 feet apart east and west, requiring 73 trees per acre. The best sandy corn or cotton land is suitable, and that which is commonly known as "Shinnery land" will be found to be excellent apple land.

This list has been well tested and found to be uniformly successful in the South and West. Our trees are grown upon land that produces from a bale to a bale and half of cotton per acre, and are well grown, free from insect pests and all root and other diseases.

Summer Apples

Yellow Transparent.
Russian variety, imported by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Sure cropper; excels Early Harvest; earlier, larger, hardier, and better every way.



Red Astrachan Apple (see page 4)



Western Wealth Apple

SUMMER APPLES, continued

Early Harvest. Vigorous; abundant; yellow; large; good; tart. Will be found one of the best for table use or cooking.

Red June. Vigorous, upright; abundant bearer. Esteemed in the South and West. Small to medium, nearly covered with deep red; tender, juicy, subacid; good.

Red Astrachan. Large roundish; nearly covered with deep crimson, overspread with a thick bloom; juicy, rich, acid, beautiful. The tree is a vigorous grower, with large foliage and a good bearer.

Summer Queen. Abundant; striped; large; good for table and local market. July 1.

King of Titus County. Tree vigorous, upright grower; productive, bears early; flesh yellow, tender, with a pleasant subacid flavor; large to very large. Origin from a seedling in Titus county, Texas. Introduced by M. G. Black.

Horse. Tree vigorous; an annual, early and abundant bearer; pleasant, subacid. Valuable for drying and culinary purposes. July and August.

Autumn Apples

Jonathan. Good grower, prolific; red; medium size; fine market sort. This is one of the best for commercial planting.

Fall Pippin. Very large; yellow; tender, juicy and rich. Tree vigorous and abundant bearer.

Nickajack. Large; flesh firm, subacid and well-flavored. Tree vigorous; requires severe shortening until well formed.

Texas Beauty. Originated in East Texas. Strong, upright grower and is being planted extensively for market; fine quality and long keeper. Ripens October 1.

Western Wealth. Introduced in this country from Germany. Admitted by all who are familiar with it to be the coming Apple for the South and West. Larger than Ben Davis, which it resembles in color, but very superior in flavor and beyond a doubt the best keeper known. Similar to the Winesap in flavor.

Winter Apples

Arkansas Black. Fruit large, round, oblong, covered with very dark red. Much larger than Winesap; flesh orange-yellow. A splendid keeper.

Kinnard's Choice. Strong, spreading tree; prolific; red; large; superb southern winter Apples. The best of all Winesap seedlings.

Winesap. The well-known deep red market Apple of the South and West. Of good size and fine quality; productive; good keeper—none better.

WINTER APPLES, continued

Gano. Originated in Missouri. Form conical, good size and smooth; deep red, shaded on sunny side to mahogany; very attractive; flesh pale yellow, fine-grained, tender, pleasant, mild, sub-acid; is a good shipper and keeper. Tree healthy, vigorous and hardy. An annual and prolific bearer.

Grimes' Golden. A medium to large Apple of beautiful golden color, of the very highest quality. The hardy and vigorous tree produces large crops. Largely planted in South and Southwest.

Missouri Pippin. Large, oblong; bright red with dark red stripes; very handsome. Good quality, a good grower and an early and prolific bearer; valuable for market, thrives well throughout the West.

Mammoth Black Twig. A very large and dark red Apple. Origin Arkansas, where it is largely planted as superior to the Winesap. The trees are of strong growth are hardy and bear profusely.

Ben Davis. Large; handsome; striped bright red; flesh white. Tree vigorous, hardy; a heavy and constant bearer. More largely planted in the West and Southwest.

Wolf River. Undoubtedly the largest Apple grown. Took premium at Chicago

**Winesap Apple**

World's Fair as the largest Apple on exhibition. Greenish yellow surtace, flushed with crimson; flesh a yellow-white, tender, crisp, spicy, juicy and subacid.

CRAB APPLES

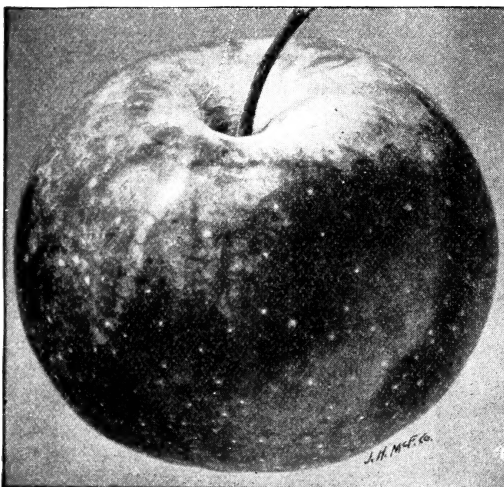
Transcendent. Best and largest of the Siberian Crab Apples. Fruit is $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches in diameter; bright yellow, striped with red; excellent for culinary use. Immensely productive.

Hyslop. Deep crimson; very popular on account of its large size, beauty and hardness. Keeps well in to the Winter.

Martha. A perfect pyramid of bright color in the fall when laden with its glossy, yellow and crimson fruit, which are mildly tart and good for dessert and cooking. Said to be superior to all others for sauce.

Florence. Originated in Minnesota. The hardiest of all; an early and profuse bearer; when in full fruit the most ornamental tree grown; larger and far superior to Transcendent. Ripens about the same time as the Transcendent.

Red Siberian. About an inch in diameter; grows in clusters; yellow, lively scarlet cheek. Tree erect, vigorous; bears young and abundantly.

**Transcendent Crab Apple**



Branch of Elberta Peaches

PEACHES

The ease with which Peach trees may be cultivated, their comparative freedom from disease, the short period before they become productive, with the immense demand for the fruit and the facility with which it may be shipped into distant markets, makes Peach-growing extremely profitable.

To secure healthy, vigorous and fruitful trees, the ground must be kept clean and mellow, and it should receive an occasional dressing of wood ashes. It should be remembered that the fruit is produced on the previous season's growth, and that this makes it absolutely necessary to prune the tree yearly, to remove dead branches and to let in the light and air, and keep the trees in good shape to produce bearing wood.

Plant 20x20 feet each way, requiring 108 trees per acre. Thrive best on high, well-drained sandy loam, with clay subsoil, but do well in black land.

We submit the following varieties in their order of ripening, covering a period of ten to fifteen days each, and embracing both white and yellow flesh, free and cling varieties. This list represents the cream of the varieties adapted to the West and Southwest and can be planted with the assurance of success.

Ripening May 20 to June 10

Victor. The earliest Peach known, ripening ten days earlier than the Sneed. The tree is a very vigorous, compact grower and a regular and immense bearer. The fruit is of a very pleasant, subacid flavor; equals the Alexander in size, ripens thoroughly and is a semi-cling.

Sneed. A good grower and productive.

A profitable variety. Good quality. Color white, with red cheeks.

Alexander. Medium size; skin greenish white, nearly covered with rich red; flesh melting, juicy, sweet. Tree vigorous and productive.

Triumph. The earliest freestone and the earliest yellow flesh Peach known. The greatest acquisition yet in a Peach. Ripens with the Alexander.

PEACHES (ripening May 20 to June 10), continued

Mayflower. Large; well colored; red all over; of fine quality; cling. A promising variety. Its earliness, high color and excellent quality are strong points in its favor. Ripens four or five days earlier than Sneed.

Peaches, ripening from June 10 to July 20

Arp Beauty. Seems to fill a long-felt want for an early yellow commercial Peach, and is the tree for extensive planting to supply the market ahead of Elberta. Fancy prices will surely prevail. The best Peach; men of East Texas are planting it largely. It is a large yellow freestone; red cheek; yellow-fleshed; with distinctive yellow Peach flavor and odor, ripening twenty-five days earlier than the Elberta. It is a heavy and regular cropper. A chance seedling of the China type, originating in East Texas, evidently closely related to Elberta.

Mamie Ross. Very large; bluish; white flesh; semi-cling. Prolific; very valuable.

Morgan Minter. Large white semi-cling. Ripe June 15. The best early market variety ever introduced. Origin Vine Hill Nursery, Titus county, Texas.

Carman. A Texas sort. origin in Limestone county. Large, of fine appearance and quality, firm, free from rot, highly praised. Best of its season. Canning and evaporating,

Mountain Rose. Large, round; white flesh; red cheek; free stone.

Foster. Earlier and finer quality than early Crawford; very handsome. Inferior to Elberta in every way, excepting quality, to which it is superior.

Elberta. The great market Peach of the South and Southwest. Very large; yellow, red cheek; freestone; firm, sure, prolific. For vigor, certainty and abundant bearing, it has no superior; for fine appearance and good shipping qualities; it stands without a peer.

General Lee. Seedlings of Chinese Cling but earlier and more prolific; better; white cling.

Amelia. Fruit large and fine; flesh white, juicy, melting, sweet, delicious flavor. Freestone.

Ripening from July 20 to August 25

Chinese Cling. Largest size; globular; greenish cream, faint blush.

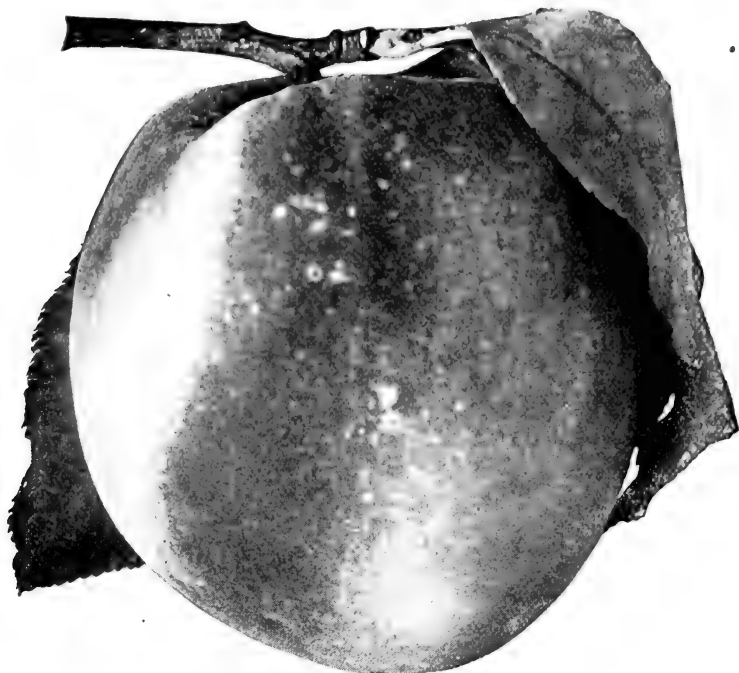
Salway. Large, yellow freestone; red cheek. Very valuable market Peach.

Pomeroy. A seedling from Van Buren's Golden Dwarf. It partakes of the flavor and color of its parent, but is much larger and the tree is a vigorous and upright grower and does not take on any of the dwarfish nature of the parent tree.

It originated on the farm of Mr. Pomeroy Page, about eight miles northwest of Mt. Pleasant, Texas. The peach is very large, of firm flesh, excellent flavor, and one of the most attractive yellow Peaches ever seen. Ripens three to four weeks later than the Elberta, and is equally as good a shipper as the Elberta. All who have it bearing pronounce it the best. It is a regular and abundant bearer. In the orchard of the introducer of this wonderful Peach, there were twenty trees from which the fruit was sold for \$3.45 per bushel. No family orchard is complete



Arp Beauty Peaches



Pomeroy Peach

Peaches, ripening from July 20 to August 25, continued

without it, and no better Peach for commercial purposes can be found. For sale only by the Vine Hill Nursery Co., Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

Old Mixon Cling. Large; pale yellow, with red cheek; juicy, rich and highly flavored. One of the best clingstone Peaches. Should be planted in every orchard.

Stump the World. Beautiful red and white Peach of good size and flavor; very productive; freestone.

Indian, or Blood Cling. Large dark claret, with deep red veins; downy; flesh deep red; very juicy, vinous and refreshing.



Triumph Peach

Ripening August 25 to October 10

Henrietta. Very large; cling; yellow, crimson cheek; sure; late market.

Black September. Origin Vine Hill Nursery. Flesh golden yellow, juicy, rich, with a peculiar delicious flavor.

Black's October. Large and handsome; excellent for canning, and preserves. Its origin is from a seedling at Vine Hill Nursery, by Thomas G. Black.

POMEGRANATE

The Pomegranate seems to have been created especially for our dry climate. It succeeds in any soil and bears regularly an abundance of the most refreshing fruit. Little trouble is required for its culture. It is always free from all diseases, and grows in any deserted corner of the garden where no other fruit succeeds. The fruit is very sweet and refreshing, and ripens during August and September.

PEARS

The cultivation of this noble fruit is rapidly extending as its value is appreciated. The range of varieties is such that, like apples, they can be had in good eating condition from August until early spring.

Seckel (Also called Sugar Pear). Small but of finest quality; the standard of high quality among Pears; hardy; seldom blights; long-lived. Dull, yellowish brown, almost covered with russet; juicy, tender, melting, buttery, sweet and rich.

Early Harvest. The parent tree stands on the Ohio river, Adams Co., Ohio. Came up a seedling in 1798; is the largest Pear tree known, and is yet in a healthy bearing state; the strongest grower in both nursery and orchard to be found. Fruit always smooth and perfect. Ripens from July 10 to 15, and on account of its great size, beautiful color and lusciousness it always brings the highest price.

Bartlett. Strong, thrifty grower; young and regular bearer; subject to blight; large; rich yellow when ripe; very fine-grained, juicy, pleasant flavor. August.

Garber. Hardy; very rapid, upright grower; quite free from blight; young bearer, very productive. Large and beautiful, bright yellow, with red cheek; juicy, rather coarse grain. Ripens before Kieffer; particularly good kind to plant with Kieffer as a pollinizer; a good market sort. September.

Kieffer. Tree a remarkable grower, with so vigorous a constitution that it scarcely ever blights. Fruit of fine size,



Kieffer Pear Tree

rich color and good quality. Brings high price in competition with other varieties. Tree very prolific and fruit of exceptional keeping qualities, which makes it the most profitable variety for the market. Last of September to October.

PLUMS

The Plum, like the pear and other fine fruit, attains its greatest perfection on heavy soil. The curculio, a small, dark brown beetle, often stings the fruit, causing it to drop off, but the following directions, faithfully observed will secure a crop of this splendid fruit everywhere.

As soon as the blossoms have fallen, spread two sheets under the tree, and give the tree a sudden jar by striking a smart blow with a hammer upon the stub of a limb sawed from the tree for the purpose; the insects will drop on the sheets and can be killed. Collect all fallen fruit and burn or feed the swine. Repeat the operation every day for two or three weeks. It should be done before sunrise. The cost of protecting the entire orchard from the attacks of this enemy will not exceed ten cents per tree for the entire season.

Black-knots should be cut out when they appear, and the disease will soon be conquered.

Abundance—(Botan). Large; bright red with yellow cheek; flesh light yellow, very juicy, tender, with delicious sweetness; early. Annual, profuse bearer.

America. A hybrid of the Abundance and Robinson by Luther Burbank of California. Tree very thrifty, symmetrical, spreading; fruit medium to large; bright golden surface with pink cheek, dotted white; flesh firm, stone medium; cling.



Burbank Plum Tree

PLUMS, continued

Burbank. Large, globular; cherry-red, mottled yellow; flesh yellow, melting, juicy, sweet; semi-cling. One of the best.

Wickson. Extremely large; glowing carmine, with a heavy white bloom; flesh firm, sugary delicious; stone small. Remarkable for its long-keeping qualities. Tree of vigorous, upright growth.

Red June. Large size, slightly conical; solid dark red color, with yellow flesh. Ripens early; sure bearer; very valuable for market.

Gonzales. Fruit very large, meaty, of a brilliant red; finest of flavors; good shipper and keeper. Tree very strong and very productive. Origin at Gonzales, Texas. One of the best for market.

Satsuma. Large to very large; dark purple skin; flesh juicy, red and firm. Splendid for market and preserving. Blooms very early and ripens after the Burbank. Splendidly adapted to the South and West.

Milton. Better than Wild Goose, equally large, handsome and productive; red; excellent. Very early, although it blooms late. Hangs well to the tree after ripening; free from curculio and rot.

Damson (Shropshire). This largest of the Damson class is much used for preserving. The trees are vigorous and enormously productive. One of the old favorites.

Wild Goose. Attractive red fruits of medium size, with sweet, juicy flesh.

Hale. A large, handsome Japanese Plum. Bright orange, mottled with cherry-red; flesh yellow, good quality; very late.

Sultan. A large, round and very handsome Plum that attracts attention everywhere by its size and beauty; skin and flesh are a deep wine-red, the latter high-flavored, like the Satsuma, and just acid enough to be excellent for cooking and preserving. Keeps long and ships well. The tree makes a rapid, yet, compact growth and yields heavy crops.

Golden Beauty. Round; yellow; firm, fine-flavored when ripe; productive and sure.

Prunus Simonii (Apricot Plum). A distinct species from China. Growth erect; flowers small, white, appearing early in spring; fruit large, flattened, of the size and appearance of a Nectarine, and of a brick-red color; flesh yellow, with a peculiar aromatic flavor.

Climax. Cross of Simonii and Botan. Very large, measuring $6\frac{3}{4}$ by $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference; heart-shaped. A superbly rich Plum; extremely early, before any other good Plum. Color of flesh yellow; sweet and delicious, with a pineapple fragrance.

Shiro. From Wickson and Robinson. Fruit egg-shaped, medium size; smooth; bright yellow, transparent; bloom thin white; cling; quality good. Remarkable for its great productiveness, rivaling the Burbank in this respect.

PRUNES

This fruit has been very much neglected by the majority of people when they plant out their orchards, due largely to the fact that some one of their friends did not have them in bearing, hence they would feel that they did not care to try something new. The Prune belongs to the plum family, and will succeed almost everywhere the Japan Plums thrive. The following list contains those of known value, and can be depended upon to produce well. Plant same distance apart as plums, cultivate the same.

Sugar Prune. A seedling of the French Prune grown by Luther Burbank. The fruits are very large, twice the size of French Prunes; dark purple, with thick white bloom; flesh yellow, tender, sugary. Superior to French Prune also in growth, form and productiveness of tree.

German Prune. Valuable Prune of

fair quality for dessert, but more esteemed for drying and preserving. Large, long-oval; purple with a thick blue bloom; flesh firm, sweet and pleasant, separating from the stone. Vigorous.

Italian Prune (Fellenberg). A handsome, oval, purple Prune, with thick, juicy and delicious flesh; free from the stone.

APRICOT

A delicious fruit of the plum species, valuable for its earliness. It is liable to be attacked by curculio, and requires the same treatment as the plum. It bears immense crops, ripening in June and July.

Alexander. Very hardy; an immense bearer; fruit large, oblong; yellow, flecked with red; very beautiful, sweet and delicious. One of the very best.

Early Golden. Small, pale orange, juicy and sweet. Hardy and productive.

Cluster. This valuable variety is claimed to have never missed bearing any season since its introduction. Originated in Texas.

Moorpark. One of the largest; orange, with a red cheek; firm, juicy, with a rich flavor; very productive.

QUINCES

The Quince is of late attracting a great deal of attention as a market fruit. Scarcely any fruit will pay better in the orchard. The tree is hardy and compact in growth, requiring but little space; productive; gives regular crops and comes early into bearing. The fruit is much sought after for canning for winter use. When put up in the proportion of about one quart of Quinces to four quarts of other fruit it imparts a delicious flavor.

It flourishes in any good garden soil, which should be kept mellow and well enriched.

Prune off all the dead and surplus branches, and thin out the fruit if bearing too freely.

Champion. Fruit very large, fair and handsome, surpassing other varieties in this respect; bears abundantly while young; flesh cooks as tender as an apple without hard spots and cores; flavor delicate, imparting an exquisite Quince taste and odor to any fruit with which it is cooked. The most valuable of all.

Meech's Prolific. The most prolific of all known varieties. Ripens between the Orange and Champion. Bears very early, usually a full crop at three years; quality unsurpassed and size large.

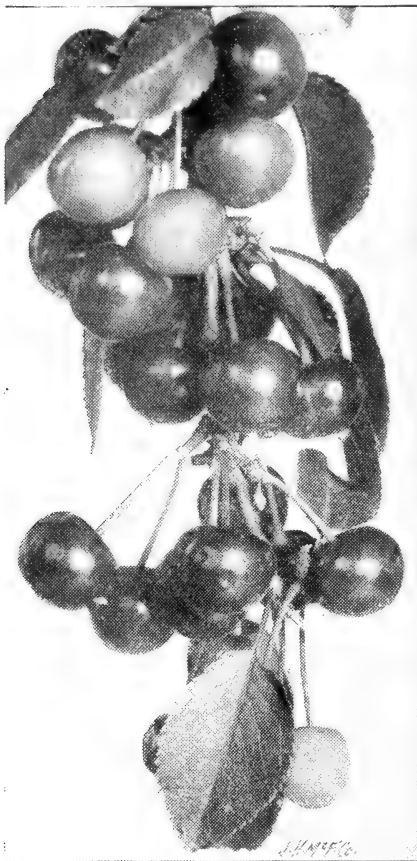
Orange. Large, roundish; bright golden yellow; cooks tender and is of very excellent flavor. Valuable for perserving or flavoring; very productive. The most popular and extensively cultivated of the old varieties. October.



Champion Quince

CHERRIES

Sweet Cherries should be planted 18 to 20 feet apart each way; sour Cherries 15 to 18 feet apart each way. Both sweet and sour Cherries require a dry, well-drained, deep soil. A sunny exposure is best. Head them low.



Early Richmond Cherries

Sweet Cherries

Black Tartarian. This fine old variety produces immense crops of very large purplish black fruits of mild, sweet, jelly-like consistency. The tree makes a beautiful, erect growth.

Governor Wood. A rich and delicious large, light red, sweet Cherry that hangs well on the tree. Very popular.

Napoleon. Of very fine appearance and the very largest size; yellow and amber, with bright red blush; flesh firm, sweet, juicy, delicious. Profitable for market. Finds a ready sale both for canning and desserts. Forms a grand tree and ripens its heavy crops of fruits in June.

Sour Cherries

Dyehouse. Similar to Early Richmond, but several days earlier. Largely planted for early market.

Early Richmond (Pie Cherry). An exceedingly productive and reliable old variety with dark red fruit of medium size; sprightly acid flavor. Unsurpassed for cooking. Highly recommended by the Agriculture Department of Texas, especially for the Plains country.

English Morello. Similar to Early Richmond, but later.

Montmorency. Fruit large; red; quite handsome. The tree is hardy and very prolific. A valuable market variety. Trees of this variety have been known to yield 60 gallons of fruit in one season.

Late Duke. This fine late Cherry has large, red fruit; of strong upright habit of growth.

May Duke. Large, dark red, juicy, rich. A superior and productive old sort.

JAPAN PERSIMMONS

(*Diospyros Kaki*)

A fruit from the Orient that has come to stay. The growing of this fruit in the South, both for the market and home consumption, is no longer an experiment. It has proven itself adapted to the whole cotton-belt, and is becoming quite popular on the northern fruit markets.

Trees on the native Persimmon will grow on any soil in the South, but are not long-lived in wet, low places; high, well-drained, sandy soil suits them best, and they will do better on very poor land than any other kinds of fruit trees. They are especially suited for planting in old peach orchards, as the old peach trees become worthless, or to replant the land after a peach orchard has been destroyed.

We take pleasure in giving all information possible as to the kinds of fruits best adapted to the different localities. Having been established at this place since 1868, we feel that we are in a position to give satisfaction.



GRAPES

The Grape is the most healthful of all fruits, and the most highly esteemed for its many uses. It can be secured by everyone who has a garden, a yard or a wall. It can be confined to a stake, bound to a trellis, trained over an arbor or extended until it covers a large tree or building, and it still yields its graceful bunches and luscious blooming clusters. Capable of most extraordinary results under wise management, it is prone, also, to give the greatest disappointment under bad culture or neglect. Other fruits may be had from plants that know no care, but Grapes are to be had only through attention and forethought. We will endeavor to point out a few essential points in its successful culture, and refer the cultivator to other and more extended works for more details.

SOILS. Good Grapes are grown on various soils, sandy, clay, loamy, etc. The soil must be well-drained, and there should be a free exposure to the sun and air. Hillsides, unsuitable for other crops, are good places for Grapes.

CROPS. Crop Grapes moderately if you would have fine, well-ripened fruit. A vine is capable of bringing only a certain amount of fruit to perfection, proportioned to its size and strength, but it usually sets more fruit than it can mature; reduce the crop early in the season to a moderate number of good clusters and cut off the small, inferior branches; the remainder will be worth more than the whole would have been. A very heavy crop is usually a disastrous one.

PRUNING. Annual and careful pruning is essential to the production of good Grapes. If the roots are called upon to support too much wood, they cannot bring to maturity a fine crop of fruit. The pruning should be done in November, December, February or March, while the vines are entirely dormant.

European (Vinifera) Varieties

These succeed in far South and West Texas, especially with irrigation equally as well as in California, but fail entirely in East Texas, owing to phylloxera, rot, mildew, etc.

Rose of Peru (Black Prince). Bunches very large; shouldered, rather loose; berries round, large, black, with firm and crackling flesh; skin thick. A good market variety; vine a strong grower and productive.

Black Cornichon. Bunches very large, loose, shouldered; very long stems and drooping; berries large, long, dark blue with lighter dots; skin thick; flesh firm with a pleasant flavor; very late. A good shipper and very productive.

EUROPEAN GRAPES, continued

Mission. Bunches large slightly shouldered, loose, divided into small clusters; berries medium size, round, purplish black; flesh exceedingly sweet and good; skin thick. A good shipper.

Flame Tokay. Bunches very large, sometimes weighing eight or nine pounds; moderately compact, shouldered; berries very large, oblong; red; flesh firm, sweet and cracking; skin thick. Vine a vigorous grower and very productive; ripens late. Very desirable as a shipper.

Golden Champion. Bunches very large and loosely set; berries very large, round; skin greenish yellow, very thin; flesh very firm, juicy, sprightly; heavy bearer.

Zinfandel. Bunches long and compact; berries round; dark purple; good for claret and sweet wines. Probably planted more extensively than any other variety in California.

Muscat of Alexandria. Bunches long and loose, shouldered; berries oblong, bright yellow when fully matured, transparent, covered with white bloom, with thick skin; flesh very sweet and decidedly murky. The leading raisin Grape.

Malaga. Bunches very large, compact, shouldered; berries yellowish green; skin thick, fleshy. An excellent shipping variety. White.

Sultana. Bunches long, very compact; berries small, amber-color, seedless. Makes fine currants. Vine an immense bearer.



Muscat of Alexandria Grapes

Thompson Seedless. Bunches very long and loose. This variety is considered by many the best seedless Grape. Perfectly seedless. White.

White Grapes

Green Mountain (Winchell). The earliest of the white Grapes, and also one of the most valuable, combining hardiness, fruitfulness, good size and excellent quality. Both berry and cluster are of good size; the flavor is as fine as that of any Grape in cultivation. Its earliness insures its ripening, even in the worst of seasons. It is ready for use about the same time as Champion, a week before Hartford.

Moore's Diamond. The color is a delicate greenish white, with a rich yellow tinge when fully ripe; very few seeds; juicy, and almost entirely free from pulp, which makes it almost transparent. Berry size of the Concord and two weeks earlier.

Niagara (White). The most popular white Grape in existence. Fruit large and very productive; a good grower; ripens same season as Concord; quality good; valuable in every way.

Triumph (Campbell's). Very large. Best table. Texas to Missouri market.

Hidalgo. A combination of Delaware, Goethe and Lindley. Cluster large; berry large; yellowish white; skin thin and tough; pulp tender and melting; quality best. Uses—table, market, white wine. Early, handsome, delicious. 8 feet, short-arm pruning.

Bell. A hybrid of Elvira with Delaware. Vine vigorous, healthy, free from mildew and leaf-folder; very hardy; a good, sure producer. Cluster medium, cylindrical, often with a shoulder, fairly compact; berry medium, round, greenish yellow, rarely attacked with black rot; skin thin, sufficiently tough to prevent cracking under ordinary weather changes; pulp rather tender, juicy, very sweet and agreeably flavored. Ripens just before Concord. We consider it a superior Grape to the Green Mountain. Successful in Texas northward.

Red, or Amber Grapes

Agawam. (Rogers' No. 15). Berries very large; thick skin; pulp soft, sweet and sprightly; very vigorous. Ripens early.

Brighton. Bunches large and well formed; berries medium to large, of good flavor and quality. An excellent early Grape, ripening with Delaware.

Salem. Bunches and berries large; coppery red; flesh tender, juicy, with slight pulp, of the very best quality, vine vigorous and fruitful. Ripens with Concord.

RED, or AMBER GRAPES, continued

Lindley. Of fine color and quality, with bunches and berries of medium size, borne in good crops on a vigorous, healthy vine. One of the best red Grapes. Ripens with Concord and keeps as well.

Catawba. This excellent table and wine Grape has large, round berries, rather loosely set on clusters of good size; when fully ripe they are a dark copper-color, with a sweet, rich, musky flavor. Requires a long season.

Lutie. The earliest in the market; never known to rot. Vine perfectly hardy, a strong grower and enormously productive. Vines two years old from cuttings have produced twenty-five pounds each of choice fruit. Flavor equal to Delaware; sweet and rich.

Brilliant (Lindley \times Delaware). Growth strong. Vine endures winters anywhere up to 15 degrees below zero. Clusters large, cylindrical, or somewhat conical, often shouldered, open to compact. Berries large, globular; light to dark red, with a thin bloom; very handsome when well ripened; skin thin, rather tender, but seldom cracks; pulp meaty, yet very tender, melting and delicious. Usually preferred for the table and eating purposes. Exceeds Delaware five to ten cents per eight-pound baskets in the markets where it is known. Ripens just before the Delaware and yields fully twice as much. Ships as well, or better than Concord.

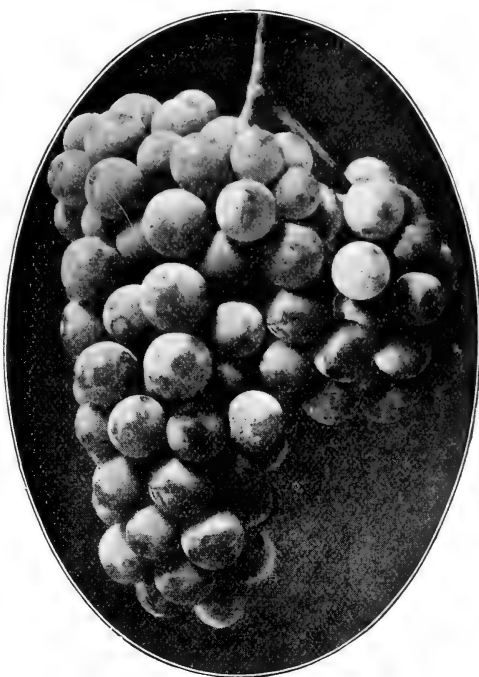
Goethe (Rogers' No. 1). Vine vigorous, productive; flesh tender to the center, juicy, sweet, pleasant, slightly aromatic. A good Grape.

Augustina. Combination of Delaware, Goethe, Brilliant. Cluster large; berry very large, translucent, carmine-red, very handsome; skin thin and tough; pulp meaty, tender and juicy; quality the best, with very delicious characteristic flavor. Good grower, very prolific. Table, market, white wine. Season very late, after Catawba. Plant 8 feet, short arm.

Delaware. A choice native Grape of free and hardy but slender growth, that deserves a place in every vineyard or garden. Bunches and berries are small but compactly set; light red, with violet bloom; sugary and delicious. A favorite dessert Grape; one of the earliest to ripen.

Black, or Purple Grapes

America (Seedling of Jaeger No. 70). Growth very strong. Clusters conical, sufficiently compact; berries very persistent, medium size, globular, black with little bloom, and scattering dotted jet-black with white speck in center of dots; skin thin and tender, but does not crack;



Green Mountain Grapes (see page 14)

pulp melting, juicy, easily freeing from the seed; possessed a very distinct, peculiar flavor, much liked by some; not "Foxy," making a good combination market and wine Grape. Ripens at Denison, Texas, July 20 to August 1, a little after Concord, and always evenly.

Concord. The fine old market leader, with large, handsome clusters of large, luscious Grapes. Entirely hardy, productive and reliable; succeeds well over a great extent of country. One of the best Grapes known.

Columbia. Very strong grower, with thick, leathery leaves. Regarded with high favor on account of its large size, showiness and early ripening. Ripens with Moore's Early.

Campbell's Early. This is not a chance seedling, but the result of carefully conducted experiments by the originator through successive crossing of the most promising varieties, which he had produced or tested within the past thirty years.

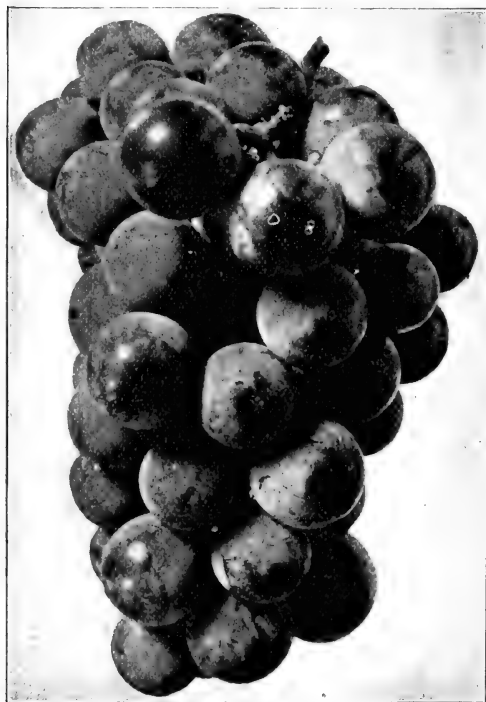
Carmen (Post-Oak No. 1 Triumph). Growth vigorous; foliage never attacked by leaf-folder or mildew; very prolific. Cluster large to very large (having reached two pounds in rare instances); shouldered or branched, conical, very compact. Berries persistent, medium

BLACK, or PURPLE GRAPES, continued

globular, black with thin bloom; skin thin and tough, never crackling; seed easily leaving the pulp. Ripens one to three weeks after Concord. Will hang on the vines many days after becoming ripe without deteriorating. Plant 10 to 12 feet apart. Medium pruning.

Fern Munson (Post-Oak No. 1 \times Catawba). Growth very strong. Cluster medium to large; berries globular, medium to large; very persistent; very dark purplish red to nearly black; skin thin and tough; pulp firm, but not tough; very juicy, sprightly, with very agreeable Catawba flavor when fully ripe. Ripens very late in August or early in September, and hangs on until frost, if desired, becoming excellent in quality, and giving full satisfaction in market. Very profitable, as it ripens when all old varieties are gone. Free from black rot. Has endured 27° below zero and borne well the following season. It endures drought excellently. Adapted for the South and North to latitude 40 degrees. 10 to 14 feet, long pruning.

Ives. Clusters and berries are of medium size, dark purple; sweet and pulpy, with some foxiness; should hang on the vine a while after coloring.



R. W. Munson Grapes

Kiowa (Jaeger 43 \times Herbemont). Growth very strong and healthful; cluster large, cylindrical, shouldered and sometimes branched; berries small to medium; a good size; larger than the Herbemont. Juicy; red. Rarely touched by rot. A good market and an excellent wine Grape. Ripens a week after Herbemont. Requires wide planting and long pruning; 12 to 14 feet. Adapted to the South.

Muench. A hybrid of Neosho (A Missouri Post-Oak Grape found by H. Jaeger) and Herbemont. Vine very vigorous and free from all diseases; cluster large to very large; berries above medium, purplish black; pulp very tender and meaty, of fine quality. Sells readily in the market, also fine for table. Well adapted to the South. Ripens very late, after Herbemont. Plant 10 feet, long-arm pruning.

Moore's Early. Bunch large; berry large, round, with heavy blue bloom; vine exceedingly hardy. Its earliness makes it desirable for an early market; its hardiness adapts it to all parts of the country.

R. W. Munson (Big Berry Post-Oak \times Triumph). Growth strong; clusters medium to large, cylindrical, often shouldered; peduncle medium; berries, when well grown, medium to large, globular, persistent; black, without bloom; skin never cracks; pulp tender, juicy and of very good quality, better than Concord or Beacon. Ripe just before Concord. Gives good satisfaction on market. Bears heavily on long pruning and when pollinated by other erect, stamened varieties flowering at same time, its own pollen not being fully adequate, although its flowers are perfect. Concord and Brilliant are good pollinators for it. Ships well. 10 to 12 feet apart. A. M. Bowman, of Salem, Va., after fruiting this variety, pronounces it the best American Grape in vine and fruit.

Marguerite (Post-Oak No. 2 \times Herbemont). Growth very strong, not attacked by mildew, endures Texas climate perfectly. Clusters medium, cylindrical, shouldered, with short peduncle, compact; berries a good size larger than Herbemont; globular, dark purple, persistent; skin thin and tough, never cracks; pulp tender, juicy, sprightly, about equal to Herbemont. Ripens some three weeks later. It makes a fine white wine. A shy bearer on short-arm pruning, but on long arms it bears heavily. Succeeds everywhere in the South. A splendid arbor Grape.

BLACK, or PURPLE GRAPES, continued

Manito (America \times Brilliant). Growth very similar to American. Endures extremes of climate very well. Clusters long, cylindrical, rather opened, with long peduncles; flowers perfect, bears well alone, very prolific. Berries medium, globular, persistent, dark purple, with white specks; very distinct and unique in appearance; skin thin and tough; pulp very tender, juicy, sweet and agreeable, parting from the seeds with ease. Ripens very early, about with Moore's Early, packs beautifully and ships excellently. Very profitable market Grape. Adapted for general North and South. At World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904, the Manito scored 98 points, the highest of any Grape score up to that time.

Worden. A seedling of Concord. Handsome, early, black, healthy, vigorous and productive, with large, longer bunches; better in quality and ten days earlier than its parent.

Xlnta (America \times R. W. Munson). Growth strong. Clusters large, cylindrical, shouldered with medium peduncle, fairly compact; berries medium to large, globular, persistent, black with little bloom; skin thin, never cracks; pulp meaty, tender and of a very agreeable, sprightly quality. Ripe with or later than Concord. Very prolific on medium to long pruning; an excellent market and wine Grape. Endures climatic extremes well. Adapted throughout the South and North to the Ohio river.



Kansas Raspberries

RASPBERRIES

All except the blackcap Raspberries may be planted either in the spring or fall, 3 feet apart, in rows 5 to 7 feet apart. To keep the rows in good bearing condition old wood must be cut away as soon as it has fruited to give vigor to the young canes. Thin the suckers every spring to five or six of the strongest in each hill, keep free from weeds, and top-dress with some good fertilizer. Blackcaps can be planted only in the spring. Pinch back blackcaps early, or when the young canes are about 2 feet high, to keep the bushes snug and compact, and to obviate staking. Clean, mellow culture is beneficial to both varieties of Raspberries, and mulching, both in summer and winter, is a decided benefit to them.

Columbian. This variety ranks very near the top for amazing productiveness, vigor, and the quality of its very large, dark red fruit. It is an improvement of Shaffer in color and firmness of berry, while retaining its delicious flavor. The bush is very heady and grows to such a great size that it requires extra room.

Unexcelled for market and all culinary uses.

Cuthbert (Queen of the Market). This superb old variety endures northern winters or southern summers with equal vigor and produces fine crops of large, conical, deep red fruits, even in the Cotton Belt, where so many other sorts fail. Its

RASPBERRIES, continued

berries are sweet, rich, high-flavored, as beautiful as strawberries, and so firm that they are shipped hundreds of miles in good condition. Certainly one of the finest market berries. Season medium to late.

Cumberland. A mammoth midseason blackcap that loads its stout, stocky canes with handsome fruits. Its great glossy berries out sell all.

Cardinal. Very vigorous and prolific; dark red, very large. Originated in Kansas. Succeeding very well here. One of the most prolific varieties.

Kansas. A valuable second-early blackcap; so strong and hardy as to endure extremes of cold and drought and yet bear heavy crops. Berries about the size of Gregg, but of better color—jet-black; almost free from bloom.

BLACKBERRIES

For garden culture, plant 4 feet apart in rows 5 feet apart. For field culture, plant 3 feet apart in rows 6 feet apart. Pinch back canes when 3 or 4 feet high, and allow but three canes to the hill. Give about the same treatment as raspberries.

Early Harvest. Dwarf; very early; quite productive of sweet, medium-size berries. Needs protection in the North.

Rathbun. Of very large size, resembling Wilson, and fully its equal, adding iron-clad hardness to its good qualities. The berries are sweet, luscious, have no core, and are firm enough to ship.

Dallas. Very vigorous, drooping, thorny, productive; large, fine. This has proven to be a very valuable Blackberry for market.

Robison. Very vigorous, upright, prolific, uniformly very large; of best quality. Sells at the highest market price. Originated by Willard Robison, at Cisco, Texas.

It has fruited here for a number of years and has proven itself one of the most valuable varieties in cultivation. It endures the climatic hardships most excellently.

Lawton, or New Rochelle. This remarkable variety was founded in New Rochelle, N. Y. It is of very vigorous growth with strong spine, and is very profitable and hardy; fruit juicy and tender, with sweet, excellent flavor. Ripens last of July and continues in use five or six weeks.

McDonald. Large, excellent, vigorous, prolific. Cross between Black and Dewberry. Very early and valuable.

DEWBERRIES

The culture of Dewberry plants is practically the same as of blackberries; the best

results are obtained by preparing the land well before planting and then keeping them well fertilized, and well cultivated, taking care to remove all dead canes each year.

Austin's Improved. This is strictly a Texas berry, originated near Pilot Point, Texas, and has been thoroughly tested for years. Nothing has ever approached it in quality, productiveness, hardiness and fine appearance; fifty berries fill a quart measure. Ripens just after strawberries; blooms late; berries regular, endures drought, propagates readily and is the finest berry for the South.

Rogers and Lucretia Dewberries propagated and for sale; not recommended for the South and West, but do well in the North.



Robison Blackberries

GOOSEBERRIES

The Gooseberry and currants are two of the hardiest types of bush fruits. Our native forms range far north into British America. Seedling of these natives are also very hardy, as is shown by some of the choice hybrids with European sorts. All Gooseberries like a cool, moist loam and either partial shade or a good mulch through summer. A good top dressing every year is also necessary.

Downing. A large and handsome pale green berry of splendid quality for dessert or cooking. The bush is robust and seldom mildews. An excellent sort for family use and quite profitable for market.

Houghton. An enormously productive and always reliable old sort. Of vigorous, yet rather slender, spreading growth, and

not subject to mildew. Fruits of medium size, smooth, pale red; tender and good.

Smith's. Large; pale yellow; thin-skinned. Of excellent quality for dessert or cooking. Bush moderately vigorous and exceedingly fruitful. Where conditions are favorable, a valuable sort.

CURRANTS

Currants are perfectly hardy and may be planted in the fall or spring. They succeed best on cool, moist soil, well tilled and well enriched. In warm climates a northern exposure suits them best. Plant the bushes about 4 feet apart and cultivate well, or mulch heavily, sprinkle ashes around the roots occasionally to keep out borers.

Cherry. Very large berries on short clusters; a robust, fruitful sort.

Fay's Prolific. The leading market Currant. Rich red berry as large as those of the Cherry Currant, of better flavor, less acid, long stem and easily picked.

Five times as prolific as Cherry. The demand is usually greater than the supply.

White Grape. Excellent for dessert use because of its mildly acid flavor and large, handsome clusters of golden-green or white berries. Fruitful.

STRAWBERRIES

Plant 16 inches apart in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, requiring nine thousand plants per acre. Deep, loamy, sandy soil, with clay subsoil.

Splendid. Perfect flower. Vigorous and very prolific; large, round, bright red, handsome berry; firm.

Michel's Early. Earliest of all; large, vigorous, perfect flower. A fine pollinator for other kinds.

Lady Thompson. We believe this to be the best Strawberry in cultivation, all points considered. It is early, very large a strong grower, and a good shipping variety. Has a perfect bloom and a good flavor; it is as near an iron-clad as can be, being free from disease. The fruit brings about double the price of other sorts in the Northern markets. Very popular and should be largely planted.

Klondyke. Perfect bloom; never killed by frost. Hardest berry grown; bears continually for a month; fruit the largest known and decidedly the best market berry. Sells for twenty-five cents per quart when others sell for ten.

Parker Earle. Still leads every other variety in productiveness; plant robust, free from disease, stooling heavily and renewing itself sufficiently by strong runners. It is a model in make-up and endures the extremes in heat and cold remarkably well. Berry regular, uniformly large, conical, with a neck; glossy scarlet-crimson; ripens all over; flesh firm, no hollow core; flowers perfect.

MULBERRIES

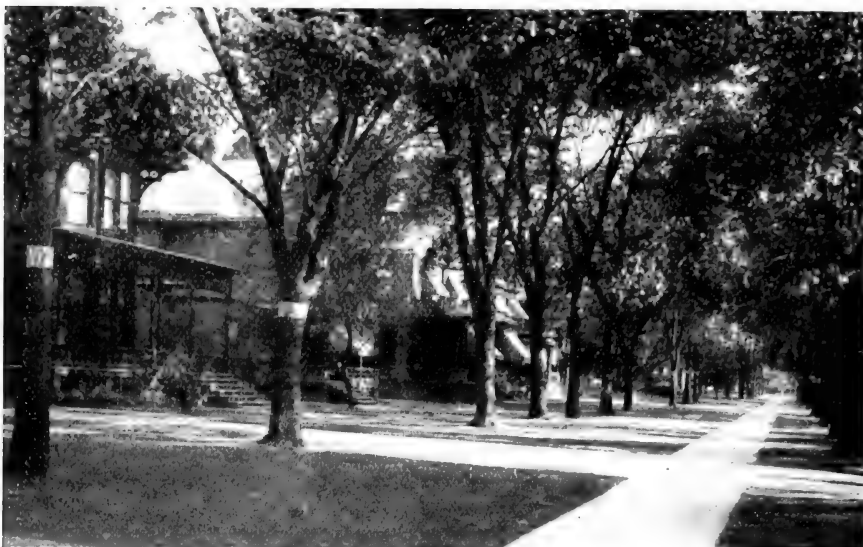
Russian. On account of its vigorous, hardy habit, this tree is much planted for hedges, windbreaks, etc., in the western states. The fruit of this variety is of very little value.

Hicks' Everbearing. Profuse, ripens three months; fine grower for shade and the best of all trees for the fowl yard.

Downing's Everbearing. One of the

most prolific varieties, bearing an abundance of large, black subacid fruits. It is extremely hardy and much planted all over the country. Its long bearing season makes it a universal favorite wherever grown.

Black (English). The tree is very ornamental and is fine for shade, bearing large, long, black fruit of good flavor.



Avenue of American Elms

Ornamental Department

It matters not how fine a residence you may have, without a reasonable amount of this line of nursery products you have a barren looking place.

Compare the above photograph with your home and give us an order for what is lacking.

SHADE TREES

ASH, American White. Our forest tree. Tallest of the species with straight, clean trunk, smooth, gray bark and glossy leaves. Useful for parks, streets or large grounds.

Ash, Green. A pretty tree of medium size with leaves plain green on both sides.

BEECH. These are hardwood trees of moderate growth and great beauty; invaluable for specimens for avenues and screens. They are distinguishable by their sturdy, solid trunks, smooth, gray bark and lustrous leaves disposed in horizontal masses. All are beautiful, even when small, and becoming magnificent with age. Prune back severely when planting.

Beech, American. Our noble native forest tree, with silvery bark; fine spreading growth and symmetrical rounded head. Especially attractive in spring with the tender, delicate green of its leaves and pendent flowers. Pure yellow in fall.

CATALPA Bungei. A curious dwarf form that grows only 3 to 4 feet high and twice as broad. It is very useful in formal work when grafted on stems 5 to 8 feet high, forming a pretty, dome-shaped head of great soft, heavy leaves. The flowers are borne in large clusters a foot long; the leaves are laid with shingle-like precision. Hardy, strong-growing, unique. Besides the tall form, we can supply specimens worked low, forming handsome dwarf specimens.

Catalpa, Western. A fine hardy sort, well adapted for forest and ornamental planting. The coarse-grained, soft wood is very durable and useful for railroad ties, fence-posts, etc. Blooms earlier than the others.

Catalpa, Teas' Japan Hybrid. Particularly valuable for its unusually quick growth, extreme hardiness and the beauty and fragrance of its flowers. A large tree is a magnificent sight when in full bloom.

SHADE TREES, continued

BOX ELDER. This species is easily distinguished by its pinnate leaves and greenish yellow bark. It grows rapidly into a large, spreading tree, found valuable for planting timber claims, shelter-belts, etc., in the West, where it endures both drought and cold.

ELM. Where given room to develop, the Elm forms majestic specimens of lofty heights, and retains its beauty and vigor almost as long as the oaks. In landscape planting it is one of our most useful trees. All the species make a rapid growth under favorable conditions.

Elm, American. Easily distinguished by its wide, arching top and pendulous branchlets. Next to the oak, this is the grandest and most picturesque of American trees. Dull yellow or brown in fall.

HACKBERRY. A rare native tree that deserves much more general planting. Its light green leaves are glossy, pointed, almost entirely free from insects; the branches spread horizontally, forming a wide elm-shaped head of medium size. Vigorous, hardy, healthy, thriving in all soils.

LINDEN. The Lindens grow fast, forming noble trees of rounded outline, and casting a dense, cool shade. The leaves are large and corded, the flowers light yellow, exhaling a delightful citron odor. All are among our best large-growing street and avenue trees, fine also for specimens and grouping.

Linden, American. Splendid in form and stature; larger and more open than the others, with larger leaves.

MAPLE. Trees of this group are hardy, vigorous, adaptable to many soils, free from disease, easily transplanted, regular in outline and beautiful in leaf. Nearly all are brilliantly colored in fall, especially the North American species.

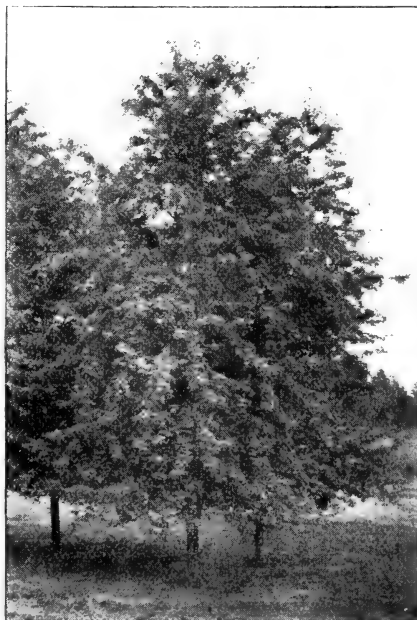
Maple, Silver. Of quicker growth than most trees, and valuable where immediate shade is required. Forms a large spreading head; the fine leaves are silvery beneath.

Maple, Wier's Cut-leaved Silver. A very beautiful specimen tree, with delicately cut leaves and distinct, half-drooping habit. The leader grows rapidly upright, the slender lateral branches curve gracefully downward. Of noble proportions when undisturbed, yet patient under considerable pruning.

OAK, The Beautiful Pin Oak. Almost pyramidal in habit, and sometimes described as half-weeping when old, because its lower branches touch the ground. It grows faster and develops the family characteristics earlier than most Oaks, as may be seen from some fine avenues planted within the last score of years. The leaves are deep green, glossy and finely divided. Orange-scarlet in fall.

POPLAR, Lombardy, or Italian. Of obelisk form, growing rapidly to extravagant heights. Forms striking lawn groups; is much used at Newport for tall-screened hedges. The Lombardy Poplar has distinct characteristics and always makes a striking feature in any landscape.

Poplar, Carolina. Unexcelled for quick growth and effect, its rapid growth giving an air of luxuriance to places where other trees appear starved; showy and cheery from the constant movement of its glossy, silver-lined leaves, yet always casting a dense, cool shade. If well pruned back during the first few seasons it makes a strong, durable tree. Is yearly planted in great numbers, and is one of the most popular street trees. In some cities it is planted almost exclusively when opening new streets in residence sections.



Maple



Flowers of Red Bud

SHADE TREES, continued

PRUNUS Pissardi. Purple-leaved Plum. A distinct and handsome little tree, covered with a mass of small, white, single flowers in spring, later with showy pinkish purple leaves that deepen in color to the end of the season. Valuable for ornamental hedges or planting in quantities for contrast. It is perfectly hardy wherever the common Plum will stand, and is a unique, beautiful ornament to the lawn at all times of the year. One of the most valuable of the flowering trees.

FLOWERING SHRUBS

Althaeas

One of the best hardy flowering shrubs that we know of, and especially adapted to the South and West for the reason that it blooms during the entire season, even when monthly roses and other everblooming shrubs are not in bloom. The flowers are not in the least affected by the hot sun in July and August, but are just as beautiful as they are in the cooler months. We have them in all colors; also the variegated-leaved and variegated-flowered.

Double Red. The old double red which produces the prettiest and largest flowers of all. One of the most desirable and most profuse bloomers.

Cœlestis. Sky-blue; single.

Lady Stanley. Flowers small but very double; striped red.

PAPAW. Well worth a place in the garden for its large, handsome foliage and attractive early flowers. Distinctly novel in appearance, and effective on the lawn. Its fruit is large, oblong, yellow, pulpy, highly aromatic, and much relished by some people.

RED-BUD. Judas Tree. The hardiest and perhaps the finest species of a handsome group of early and profuse flowering trees. Medium height, forming a broad, irregular head of glossy, heart-shaped leaves that color pure yellow in the fall. It blooms in earliest spring, with the dogwoods and magnolias, and is valuable for grouping with them. Its masses of small, delicate, rosy purple flowers wreath the leafless branches so thickly as to give very fine contrast and cheery spring effects. Must be transplanted when small.

SYCAMORE. Broad, spreading, round top; massive and picturesque. Very effective in winter when its branches show almost as white as a birch; and its mottled trunk of grey-green and brown is revealed.

TULIP TREE. A tall, magnificent native of rapid pyramidal growth. Its smooth, erect gray bole rises to a great height, and is clothed with a splendid vesture of large, glossy leaves, spangled in spring with large, tulip-shaped flowers of greenish yellow and orange. One of our most distinguished trees for broad avenues, parks and lawns. Becomes one of the tallest trees in the forest.

WILLOW, Weeping. Our familiar Weeping Willow. A tall, fine, drooping tree, with slender branchlets.

Elegantissima. Flesh-color, sometimes white; double banner, variegated flowers, striped white pink and red. Very beautiful sort; double.

Pearl. Flowers pink, with deep red center.

FLOWERING ALMONDS. The Flowering Almonds are pretty dwarf bushes that bloom quite early and are very showy in the spring. Their slender, leafless upright branches are entirely hidden by stemless, very double flowers of pink and white.

CAROLINA ALLSPICE. Sweet Shrub. This unique shrub grows rapidly upright, clothing its straight, strong, reddish brown shoots with large, glossy leaves, from the axils of which spring odd, double spicily fragrant flowers of chocolate-red. It is a hardy native shrub that deserves much wider planting.

Crape Myrtle

The Crape Myrtle has reached such a high degree of popularity that there is hardly a flower garden without a few of these flowering shrubs. They are lately being used for hedges, which produce the most striking effect and such a hedge is admired by all who see it. The first flowers appear early in May and from then until frost the plant is a continuous mass.

Pink. The earliest of all Crape Myrtles to bloom. Tree is of a rather dwarfish habit but produces more flowers in one season than any of the others.

Crimson. Grows to a good-sized tree and is almost always in bloom. The flowers are of a very rich crimson color.

Purple. The largest of all; produces very pretty purple flowers in great clusters.

White. Always rare. The largest Crape Myrtle. A very profuse bloomer but of slow growth.

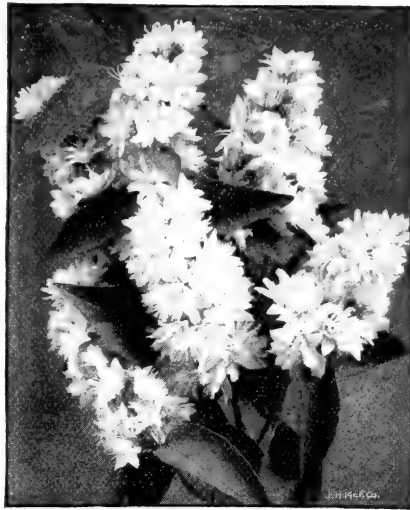
CYDONIA (*Pyrus Japonica*). Japan Quince. These are about the first spring-blooming shrubs; flowers frequently appearing by January 1. Some produce medium-sized fruit, which makes fine jelly.

Deutzia

The Deutzias vary greatly in height and habit, but all have dainty bell- or tassel-shaped flowers borne thickly in wreaths along their branches in June. The taller sort are useful for specimens, groups and the backgrounds of shrubberies; the dwarf for border lines near the house, etc. Useful shrub, as it has large- and small-flowering varieties.



Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora (see page 24)



Deutzia crenata

Deutzia, continued

Slender Branched. A neat, dense little bush, of low habit that blooms in May, wreathing its drooping branches with pure white flowers; equally valuable for shrubberies and forcing.

Pride of Rochester. Showy, early and large-flowering sort that blooms in May before the others. The flowers are large, double, white tinted with rose on the outer edges.

Crenata. The beautiful, white, single flower species that is a mass of bloom in early June. Often preferred to the double sorts.

Boule de Neige. A handsome new hybrid that resembles *D. Gracilis* in habit. The tops of the branches are loaded with numerous compact spikes of creamy white flowers.

DOUBLE-FLOWERING PLUM

A charming shrub or small tree of spreading, vigorous growth. Very early in spring, before its leaves appear, the whole tree is decked in a fleecy cloud of very double, light pink blossoms. Its effect on a still leafless landscape is very bright.

FLOWERING WILLOW. A fine tree-like shrub blooming profusely from spring through the summer, even in the hottest weather. Flowers tubular, 1 to 2 inches long; very desirable for large yards.



Single Lilac

FLOWERING SHRUBS, continued

HYDRANGEA paniculata grandiflora.

Paniced hardy Hydrangea. Familiar to almost every one as the most conspicuous shrub in any collection during midsummer and early fall. Its massive plumes of white flowers bend the branches with their weight, changing finally to pink and green. The shrub shows to best advantage when grown in rich beds or masses and cut back to the ground every spring before growth starts. Grown in this way it produces fewer flowers but much finer ones.

Lilac

The Lilacs appear to best advantage and are most enjoyable when massed in groups. Such groups are most effective when planted with only a few varieties in one or two colors. But the groups may be abundant and each one in different colors. They are easily transplanted any time between fall and spring. Rich, moderate, moist soil suits them best. After their blooming season, remove the dead flowers which always give an untidy appearance, and do any necessary pruning. Pruning in winter or spring destroys flowers.

Common Purple. The familiar species of all fine old gardens with dense

Lilac, Common Purple, continued panicles of lilac flowers; still the most fragrant of any.

Common White. Flowers pure white; very fragrant.

Persian. A fine old species with slender branches and narrow leaves; it seldom grows more than a few feet high. Its pale lilac flowers are very fragrant and borne in large, loose panicles. Very graceful.

White Persian. Of similar habit, with white flowers.

PHILADELPHUS. Mock Orange. White, sweet-scented.

Spiraea

All the Spireas bloom with a riotous extravagance, which makes them quite striking. A good collection of them will give flowers all through the season. There is a great variety in their inflorescence, and in the habit of the shrubs, so that there can be no danger of monotony in such a collection. All the species are very hardy, easy to grow in many soils and situations, and will be found useful for specimens, groups, screens, borders, ornamentals, etc.

Anthony Waterer. A new form of better habit than the type, with larger corymbs of a darker rosy crimson.

Billardi. Bright, with dense panicles of rich pink flowers in July and August, also in fall.

Prunifolia flore pleno. Bridal Wreath. Among the earliest of the double Spireas to bloom, and very showy at that early time. It is very graceful, plume-like in effect, the branches being covered thickly almost their entire length with small, double, white flowers, and sweeping outward in gentle curves.

Van Houttei. Van Houtte's Spirea. One of the finest ornamental shrubs in our whole collection, and much used in all good landscape work. Its branches droop with singular grace under their white burden of flowers. The autumn foliage is also very bright and attractive.

SNOWBALL. A well-known large shrub with balls of pure white flowers appearing early in spring, lasting for several weeks. Flowers last well after cutting. Superior in hardiness and grace to the Japanese (Plicatum) species.

Remember to include some Western Wealth Apples in your order. See page 4.

Symphoricarpos

These shrubs are valued for their bright, persistent fruits, and for use as under growths in densely shaded places where little else will grow. The two species below are of slender, medium growth, and will flourish under trees or in almost any soil.

Racemosus. Snowberry. Flowers inconspicuous, rose-colored, in June and July; leaves thin, dark green; fruits large, milk-white, clustered, persistent until late in winter.

Vulgaris. Coral-Berry. Similar to the Snowberry, except that its fruits are red, and the smaller red berries cluster in thick ropes about the stems, which droop beneath their weight. One of the most valuable shrubs to use as an undergrowth.

Tamarix. Tamarisk

The Tamarisks are hardy shrubs of strong, but slender, upright, spreading growth. Their foliage is as light and feathery as asparagus, their flowers delicate and fringing, usually in some warm shade of red or pink. They are valuable for planting near the seaside where other shrubs will not grow.

Africana (*T. parviflora*). Bright pink flowers on shoots of the preceding season's growth.

WEIGELA rosea. Very desirable for borders, for grouping, or as specimen plants in lawn or park. Flowers bell-shaped, deep rose color, with lighter shading, borne in such profusion as to almost hide the foliage. Blooms in June and lasts about two weeks. Beautiful throughout the year.

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS

These are easily transplanted and grow very rapidly, therefore they should never be overlooked when ordering. You will always have a vacant place for a few. All the leaves should, however, be cut off before planting, otherwise they often fail to grow.

BUXUS arborea. English Tree Box. Succeeds almost everywhere. It is of rather slow growth compared with other evergreens, but remarkable for its longevity, and finally gets to be 10 to 12 feet high. The Buxus makes the finest evergreen hedge.

CAPE JASMINE. Flowers large, white, fragrant; foliage rich, glossy.

EUONYMUS Japonica. One of the fastest-growing evergreen shrubs, suitable for either hedge or single specimen; can be greatly improved by cutting back to induce bushy form. No evergreen has such a bright, dark green color in winter as this. For quick results this excels. For hedges it is very fine.

MAGNOLIA grandiflora. Its large, shining green foliage, accompanied in summer with large, fragrant, milky white flowers, places it preëminently above all ornamental trees. This, as well as all other evergreens, should be handled and planted very carefully, as they are extremely sensitive to injury from drying. Their roots should never be allowed to get dry when out of the ground. In planting, the soil should be pressed firmly about the roots with the foot. Neither should they be planted with the roots curled in shallow holes.



Magnolia grandiflora

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS, continued

JAPAN MEDLAR. Tree of medium height, with long, glossy leaves which are evergreen; flowers white, in spikes, and produce in winter; fruit of the size of a wild goose plum; round or oblong; bright yellow and produced in clusters; subacid and refreshing. Maturity from the end of Feb. to April.

CALIFORNIA Privet. Splendid for specimens, screens, hedges. Very hardy and adapted to most soils and any climate.

WILD Peach. This is a very beautiful evergreen that has been overlooked by the majority of people. It grows to the height of from 12 to 15 feet, and, owing to its hardiness and beautiful cone-shaped appearance, with small dark green foliage, is adaptable to most soils and climates and is a very attractive ornament to the lawn. Remains, practically, the same color, both winter and summer. \$1 each.

CONE-BEARING EVERGREENS



Arborvitæ

Arborvitæ

True Berckman's (*Biota aurea nana arborvitæ*). A new Golden Arborvitæ of a dwarf and compact habit; a perfect gem for small garden or cemetery lots; will not grow higher than 6 to 8 feet.

Golden. This is the handsomest and most compact of the Arborvitæ. Green, with a beautiful golden tint.

Chinese. Dark green; vigorous, hardy, desirable.

Golden Pyramidalis. Like the Golden, but grows tall and slender. A very ornamental sort. Do not confuse this with *Cupressus pyramidalis*.

Rosedale. Very compact growth, with sugar-loaf form of the Golden Arborvitæ, but with fine, cedar-like foliage

Arborvitæ, Rosedale, continued

of a bluish cast. Makes a beautiful ornamental; perfectly hardy and of a vigorous growth. The most beautiful of all Arborvitæ.

Compacta. A compact-growing Arborvitæ of a lively dark green color and a globular shape; very fine stock.

RED CEDAR. One of the finest evergreens, growing on almost any soil, and requires much less water and care than the arborvitæ. Will acquire any particular shape or size if it is properly trimmed.

CUPRESSUS pyramidalis. This is a beautiful, tall evergreen. Does well in Texas; a little tender in far north.

C. horizontalis. Like above, but of rapid growth; branches spreading.



Hedge of Arborvitæ



ROSES

"As long as there's a sun that sets
The Rose will have its glory."

We are constantly adding the most promising new kinds to our lists, and have one of the best grown and best selected stock of Roses in the country.

CULTIVATION.—Roses require plenty of manure and good cultivation. Old, decayed branches and at least half of the previous season's growth should be cut away early each spring, and a little cutting back after the first blooming will insure more late flowers.

Our Roses are strong plants grown out-of-doors, well rooted and every way desirable. They have already bloomed before being sent out, and are, in every respect, much better and stronger plants than the ones so fully advertised and sent out by mail, which are small, tender shoots, started in the greenhouse, and after a few weeks sent out before they have established growth and constitution enough to stand the shock of transplanting.

The most of our Roses are propagated on their own roots from cuttings. They are never liable to throw up suckers of an inferior kind.

Crimson and Red

Admiral Schley. Magnificent Hybrid Tea Rose with flowers as firmly formed as Meteor or Liberty. Deliciously fragrant and in color a beautiful deep crimson. A strong grower and free bloomer and a variety that should be grown in the home of every American citizen.

American Beauty. Hardy Rose of the largest size having the everblooming quality of the Tea Rose with the delicious odor of the Damask or Moss Rose. In color it is a brilliant red shading to a rich carmine-crimson. The flowers are borne on long, stiff stems, hence a splendid Rose for cutting. We have a large stock of strong plants.

Anna de Diesbach. Brilliant crimson shaded maroon; long, pointed buds, full and sweet.

Capitaine Soupa. A vigorous grower; foliage dark green; flowers large and well doubled, carried on stiff, firm stems;

color bright, beautiful rose. Has the grandeur of form and size and strong growth of a fine Hybrid Perpetual.

Black Prince. Dark velvety crimson, almost black. A good grower and most magnificent Rose.

Charles Legrady. The new Tea Rose. Color is fine crimson-red, richly shaded with darkest crimson.

Cherry-Ripe. An extraordinary free-flowering Hybrid Tea, branching in habit, vigorous and hardy, and as free as a Tea Rose. The flowers are medium in size, well formed, globular, light rosy crimson, almost the color of Alfred Colomb; as fragrant as American Beauty, which it much resembles in form. Every shoot produces a bloom; one of the most promising.

Christine de Noue. A splendid grower, making a large size bush with bright, deep green foliage; a constant and very

CRIMSON AND RED ROSES, con.

free bloomer. The flowers are well borne upon strong stems, and are usually large and handsome. The buds are long and finely pointed, and the color is a clear, rich maroon, or deep purplish red, passing to lake, center sometimes streaked with silvery white.

General Jacqueminot. A rich, velvety crimson, changing to scarlet-crimson. A magnificent Rose. Equally beautiful in the bud and open. This is the best known of the Hybrid Perpetuals, and is without a rival in richness of color and fragrance. Very hardy.

General McArthur. A grand new everblooming crimson-scarlet Rose. In all the Rose family we know of nothing that can compare with this in dazzling color, fragrance of flower, and profusion of bloom. Is as fragrant as a Rose can be, has good-sized flowers, blooms continuously through the season, and gives fine stems for cutting. It makes a strong, stately plant that may be depended upon for strong flower shoots.

Gruss an Teplitz. We unhesitatingly say that, for bedding, no Rose we offer will compare with this. It is a perfect sheet of rich crimson-scarlet all summer. When we say we know of no Rose that has such bright colors in it as this variety, we are stating facts. The nearest we can describe it is, that it is the richest velvety crimson, overlaid with the brightest penetrating scarlet.

Jubilee. Stands preëminently in the lead of many dark Hybrid Perpetuals. In it are combined all the qualities that make a perfect Rose—vigorous growth, perfectly formed flowers, and great freedom of bloom.

Lady Battersea. This variety has long, pointed buds of the largest size and very striking in form. The color is bright crimson, often approaching the shade of Liberty; the stems are stiff and extremely long; a vigorous grower and free in bloom. Early in the season the flowers are not very double, but on strong plants the blooms are well filled.

Mme. Charles Wood. A true perpetual bloomer. The flowers are extra large, very double and full and quite fragrant. Color bright, fiery scarlet, passing to a fine rosy crimson, elegantly shaded with maroon.

Meteor. A velvety red everbloomer of the deepest glowing crimson; as fine as a Hybrid. Flowers very double and petals



American Beauty Rose

slightly recurving. A beautiful open Rose.

Marshall P. Wilder. Raised from the seed of General Jacqueminot. It is of vigorous growth, with healthy foliage; flowers large, semi-globular, full, well formed; color cherry-carminé. In wood, foliage, form, and flower, it resembles Alfred Colomb.

Princess Sagan. Color rich, velvety crimson; full and a very profuse bloomer.

Richmond. The best Rose yet produced; thrives under the same conditions that suit Bridesmaid. Easy to grow; of strong, free habit. Stem, foliage, color, all are ideal for quick-opening free-flowing. A fragrant red Rose of the Liberty type, but producing four fine buds to Liberty's one.

Pink Roses

Bonsilene. Tea. An old-time favorite that everybody knows. Strong grower, fine buds; color crimson-rose; forces well.

Bridesmaid. The pink sport of Catherine Mermet. It is a stronger grower than its parent, has handsome foliage and the flowers are a much livelier pink. The most popular pink Rose ever introduced.

Burbank. Originated by Mr. Luther Burbank, of California, known the world over as the "Wizard of Horticulture." The color is cherry-crimson; it is, in other words, the very deepest and brightest pink Rose in cultivation. One of the freest bloomers and perfectly hardy.

Catherine Mermet. This is a fine pink Rose; a good grower and bloomer; one of the best pink Roses for outdoor culture.

PINK ROSES, continued

Clara Watson. A beautiful Rose of large size; very fragrant and fine form; color salmon-pink, blended with blush-pink on outer edge of petals, shading to yellow in center. Strong grower and profuse bloomer.

Champion of the World. A remarkable new sort; combines the most desirable qualities. The flowers, which are produced in the greatest profusion, are perfectly double and of perfect shape. They are of a deep rosy pink and delightfully fragrant.

Duchess of Albany. Red La France. Very large; deep pink; full and highly perfumed. One of the finest pink Roses.

Duke de Brabant. Combine perfume, beautiful coloring, matchless profusion of flowers and foliage. Soft, light rose with heavy shading of amber and salmon. Hardy.

Hermosa. The best pink bedder. The freest and most perpetual bloomer in existence.

Helen Gould. The most satisfactory Rose of its color for general planting ever introduced. Better than American Beauty. Beautiful, long-pointed buds and immense, full and perfectly double flowers. Color warm, rosy crimson.

Ideal. A sport from the famous La France, which it closely resembles in every way except color, which is a brighter deep pink that does not become washed out, even under the most unfavorable conditions. Is a strong, vigorous grower; very free-flowering. Of good size and deliciously fragrant, and we believe it will become even more popular than its famous parent.

John Hopper. A seedling from Jules Margottin, fertilized by Mme. Vidot. Bright rose with carmine center; large and full; light red thorns, not numerous; a profuse bloomer and standard sort.

La France. Perhaps no Rose is more highly known or more highly valued for a garden Rose than La France. It is a Hybrid Tea of very beautiful form and color; an early and constant bloomer, producing a wonderful profusion of buds and flowers all through the growing season. It is exceedingly sweet and handsome, and altogether one of the most lovely and desirable Roses one can plant. The color is a delicate shade of peach-blossom changing to amber-rose elegantly tinged with crimson.

Maman Cochet. A magnificent pink Rose of the Mermet type. The grandest of outdoor bedders in pink, making an enormous growth in one season. Color very bright rose with shade of yellow in center.

Malmaison. This is certainly one of the choicest, and as a Rose for general cultivation is unsurpassed. The color is beautiful, rich, creamy flush, with a rose center; flowers very large, perfectly double, and deliciously fragrant; a strictly first-class Rose in every respect.

Marie Van Houtte. In the open ground it is truly magnificent. The flowers are extra-large, very double and full, and are deliciously fragrant; the color is a pale canary, passing to rich, creamy white shaded with rose. Grows strong and sturdily.

Madame Testout. One of the best of the new Roses of the La France type, but clear pink; large, free bloomer. A great favorite where known.

Magna Charta. A strong favorite, prized on account of its strong, upright growth and bright, healthy foliage as well as for its magnificent bloom. The color is a beautiful bright pink, suffused with carmine.

Paul Neyron. Deep pink; very large, extra-fine Rose, and very free bloomer. A Rose without thorns.

President Carnot. One of the most beautiful of the light-colored Roses. White with heart of pink; extra-large, very strong grower; buds on long canes.

William Askew. An exquisitely beautiful Rose of bright carmine-pink, and with the grandeur of American Beauty in form and foliage; free in bloom; extra fine.

Yellow Roses

Albert Hoffman. Seedling of Maman Cochet; is a finely formed, full Rose of a beautiful mingling of light and deep shades of yellow, overlaid with pink.

Alliance Franco-Russe. Tea. Flowers bright yellow, shading salmon to the center; bright and pleasing; has a strong upright stem and long bud; vigorous and hardy and a free and continuous bloomer. Very full and double.

Countess A. Thun. Of immense size and of the most lovely and perfect form imaginable. Color a beautiful citron-yellow, with coppery and peach center, shading to orange-salmon and silvery pink.

Coquette de Lyon. Yellow Hermosa. This is the most charming yellow Tea Rose; a grand grower, has elegant buds and is so free in flower as to be called yellow Hermosa. This is the best blooming pure yellow Rose in our catalogue. It is a Rose that will please all.

Etoile de Lyon. Many new varieties of yellow Roses have been introduced since this was a novelty, but none com-

YELLOW ROSES, continued

bine more good qualities than this good old sulphur-yellow Rose. Buds are of a beautiful shape and flower is very full

Francisca Krueger. A strictly distinct and handsome Rose. One of the very best for open culture. The flowers are deeply shaded copper-yellow in color and are of large size. Always in bloom through the season.

Golden Gate. Recommended to every one desiring large flowers, long stems and continuous bloom. The buds are long and pointed, opening into a well-shaped flower of creamy white, delicately tinged with yellow and rose.

Helen Gambier. This lovely copper-yellow Hybrid Tea everblooming Rose will fill a long-felt want from the fact that everybody has been looking and longing for a good yellow Rose that combines vigorous hardiness with rich color and free-blooming qualities. A delightful shade of deep, rich, coppery yellow.

Media. This is the grandest of all yellow Roses, and should be planted by every one. Its flowers are of the largest size, perfectly double to the center, and of the most perfect shape, both in bud and blossom, while its color is a rich golden yellow, with decided sulphur tints. Media will not disappoint.

Mme. Jenny Gillemot. Buds long and pointed, deep saffron-yellow; immense; opens very freely. A fine upright grower of branching habits; beautiful, very large in size, but very long and pointed.

Perle des Jardins. Golden yellow, large, double, free bloomer; the finest yellow Rose in cultivation.

Sunrise. Has a long and very beautiful bud, but is equally beautiful when fully open. The color cannot be called yellow, but is nearer yellow than anything else. The inside of the petals is yellow and the outside copper-colored. It shows great freedom of bloom here. Plants are very healthy and quick-growing.

Souvenir de Pierre Notting. This is a beautiful, Rose seedling of Marechal Niel and Maman Cochet, with beautiful, closely set foliage, and a strong, sturdy habit of growth. The bloom is very large, perfectly full, of elegant form, has a beautiful, long bud. The colors are very bright, distinct and clear, and have no unpleasant tones—orange-yellow, bordered carmine-rose.

Yellow Cochet. A pure Tea Rose, free-growing and hardy in character. The color is a good sulphur-yellow; blooms very large, perfectly double; slender form and freely produced. Ranks with the other Cochets as a valuable summer Rose.

White Roses

Coquette des Alpes. A lovely, pure white Rose. Very full and free in flower, erect growth and delicious fragrance.

Frau Karl Druschki, or Snow Queen. It is perfectly hardy everywhere, and a most vigorous grower, throwing enormous shoots, which are covered with snow-white blossoms. Although we have many so-called white Roses, it is a fact, that before the introduction of this variety we had not had a pure white hardy Rose. Heretofore the white Roses have been tinged with pale pink or cream-color. A grand Rose; sure to be in great demand.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. Noted old sort; queen of the white Roses in its day. Vigorous and a profuse bloomer.

Marie Guillot. Moderate grower; large; very full.

Marie Lambert. Extremely free bloomer; white Tea of beautiful form and quite full. One of the best.

Snowflake. As beautiful a white Rose as is grown. Flowers not so large but always open to perfection. A very quick-growing variety, and one that produces a tremendous amount of flowers throughout the entire season.

The Bride. This is decidedly the most beautiful white Tea Rose. It is a sport from Catherine Mermet, with which it is identical in growth and shape of flowers. The flowers are very large and double, on long, stiff stems of fine texture and substance, and last a long time after being cut; makes one of the best varieties for bouquets. During extremely hot weather it becomes a pinkish white, at other times a beautiful white.

White Cochet. The charming new white Tea Rose. Another new American Rose. Its habit is exceedingly strong and upright, like its parent, Maman Cochet. It possesses the same large, beautiful, healthy foliage, and is a most profuse and constant bloomer. The flowers are of enormous size, round and full, pure, clear, snowy white throughout, and are delicately tea-scented.

White La France. This Rose is identical with La France, except in color, which is almost pure white. The shading in fawn only enhances its beauty.

White Malmaison. Crown Princess Victoria Bourbon. New. The color is a pure waxy, snow-white, and sometimes has a lemon tint. To those who desire a fine double flower when fully expanded, this will meet your wants, as it is beautiful when full blown. Resembles that grand old Rose Malmaison, in shape and fullness.

Climbing Roses

Baltimore Belle. Pale blush, variegated carmine, rose and white; very double; flowers in large clusters.

Climbing Bridesmaid. The flowers are simply Bridesmaid, clear, dark pink. In bud they are superb beyond anything we have ever seen. This is one of the most valuable additions to the Climbing Tea Roses made in recent years.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. Flowers same as the Kaiserin, which is too generally known to require a description here. Stout canes; very quickly covers verandas, etc. Always in bloom through season.

Marie Guillot. One of the most rapid growers, small plants making growth of 10 feet in one season. The color is pure snow-white, sometimes faintly tinged toward the center with pale yellow. Very hardy and a free bloomer.

Meteor. Of strong, vigorous habit of growth producing in great profusion throughout the season magnificently formed buds and flowers which in color are of a dark, velvety crimson. The equal of any Rose in cultivation, and possibly more glowing than its illustrious parent.

Perle des Jardins. The most popular of all Yellow Tea Roses. Is a strong, vigorous-climbing Tea with beautiful, large, double, golden yellow flowers; larger and brighter than Perle.

Cloth of Gold. Clear, golden yellow; large, very full and double; highly fragrant; a very fine climbing Rose.

Crimson Rambler. Climbing Polyantha. A wonderful Rose from Japan, bearing immense trusses of deep crimson flowers, which hold their beautiful color a long time without fading. The plant is a very vigorous grower, and thus makes a splendid climbing Rose, though it also may be grown in bush or pillar form. When in full bloom, and covered as it is with great trusses of flowers, containing from thirty to fifty blossoms each, it is a most magnificent sight. It has proven entirely hardy in this country, and is a very great acquisition to our Rose garden.

Dorothy Perkins. In general habit closely resembling Crimson Rambler, but of a beautiful shell-pink; full and double, of an unusually large size for a cluster Rose. The trusses are made up of from thirty to forty flowers, and even more on the stronger branches.

Gainesborough. For beauty and size we place this first among the Hybrid Teas. It has the foliage of the old Rose, Folkestone, its color being a delicate tinted pink, almost white. When in bloom it resembles a large, open peony. You should add this valuable Rose to your collection.

La Marque. Purest white a slender climber and the freest and finest for winter-blooming; has to be trimmed and trained well.

Marechal Niel. Beautiful, deep yellow; very large, full, globular form; sweet; free bloomer; the finest of climbing Roses.

Mary Washington. A hardy, perpetual-blooming climber, producing large, double, snow-white blossoms in great profusion from spring to frost. It is a sweet and most valuable sort.

Madame Driout. The striped Reine Marie Henriette. As the name implies, this is a sport from the old favorite Reine Marie Henriette, with the splendid vigor and form of the mother Rose, while beautifully striped, flamed and shaded in bright carmine over pale rose. The markings are very regular a superb variety.

Prairie Queen. The flowers are very large and of a peculiar globular form. Bright rosy red, changing to lighter as the flower opens; very strong, rapid growth.

Reine Marie Henriette. A strong-growing climber, making a great pillar Rose; flower full and well formed; rich, brilliant crimson. A fine companion for Marechal Niel.

Wm. Allen Richardson. The coloring of this Rose is simply exquisite. The base and back of petals are of bright yellow, the center highly colored with glowing copper and rose; first-class climber.



Crimson Rambler Rose

CLIMBING, CLINGING AND CREEPING PLANTS

These long-lived plants are the most popular and best for the South, to cover arbors, galleries, old trees, etc., in a very short time.

ANTIGONON leptopus. Queen's Wreath.

A splendid plant from Central Mexico, producing rose-colored flowers in racemes 2 feet long. The profusion of bloom is such as to give the resemblance of roses at a distance, hence its name, Rosa de Montana, or Mountain Rose. Will live out in the winter anywhere in the South. The vines are killed by frost, but it quickly shoots up in the spring, and develops its flowers from May until frost. This is one of the most lovely vines.

AMPELOPSIS Veitchi. Boston Ivy.

This plant resembles very much our Ivy, but grows very rapidly, covering a large wall in one season. The foliage is small and neat, and blood-red in fall.

IVY, Hardy English. The hardy evergreen vine that remains so all the year, making it one of the most valuable of all hardy vines. It is used in covering walls, and has become popular for covering graves, especially if in the shade, where grass will not succeed.

TRUMPET CREEPER. A clinging vine of rampant growth; clings to wood, stone walls or trees; very hardy; produces clusters of long, trumpet-shaped, orange-scarlet flowers from early spring to late fall.



Clematis paniculata

CHINESE MATRIMONY VINE. When trained, is a most vigorous and desirable hardy climber. It sends out numerous side branches, so that it covers a great space in a short time, and every new vine is at once covered with bright, purple flowers, which are succeeded by brilliant scarlet berries nearly an inch long. The contrast between the dark-green foliage and shining scarlet fruit is beautiful.

CLEMATIS paniculata. One of the most beautiful hardy climbing vines. The flowers are pure white, and are borne in great panicles or clusters of blooms which fairly cover the plant so that it is a mass or sheet of fleecy white. The fragrance is delicious, resembling the English Hawthorn blossoms, and so subtle and penetrating that a large plant in bloom fills the air with exquisite fragrance.

Clematis Flammula. A strong climber, flowers singly on stems, large, trumpet-shaped, color light blue; a good bloomer.

Clematis Drummondii. Many varieties of Clematis grow wild in Texas. Among them this is the best. When in bloom the plant is covered with white flowers which come in such profusion that it attracts attention along fences in the moonshine, being as white as cotton. Flowers are not fragrant. A rapid climber.

Clematis Jackmani. Flowers, when fully expanded, 4 to 6 inches in diameter; intense violet-purple, with a rich, velvety appearance, distinctly veined; it blooms continually from June to frost.

WISTARIA frutescens. American Wistaria. A vine which covers a porch in a very short time, and is covered in spring with large clusters of blue flowers.

Wistaria Sinensis alba. Flowers borne in long drooping clusters of pure white; very elegant.

VIRGINIA CREEPER. The well-known native, with five-parted leaves that change to rich scarlet in fall. Berries black-blue. Entirely hardy anywhere; quick-growing, usually requires some support on walls, although it clings by means of tendrils and clings to brick and stone surfaces.

Our reference is our customers of long standing, also the banks and business firms of our city.

HONEYSUCKLES

Chinese Evergreen. Foliage light green; dense, rapid grower; flowers white, changing to yellow. Very fragrant.

Japan Golden. A beautiful evergreen vine with dark green foliage, netted and mottled with gold; flowers white and very desirable. The leaves change to dark green and purple in winter.

Variegated. Marvelously effective. The large green leaves are striped light yellow, making it the finest thing we know of for bouquets and floral baskets. A unique vine; new.

Scarlet Everblooming. Blooms from early spring until late fall, flowers red with yellow throat; very fragrant; evergreen.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

No garden is complete without a few of these beautiful grasses. They are so easily transplanted and grow with so little care that every one can afford to have them. The beautiful plumes they produce keep for years if cut at the right time and properly dried.

Eulalia Japonica zebrina. Zebra Grass. Bright green blades with yellow bars across them; grows to a height of 5 or 6 feet; produces fine, lace-like plumes which last for years if cut when fresh. Perfectly hardy. Very effective when planted with other grasses.

Eulalia Japonica variegata. A variegated hardy grass from Japan. In appearance it somewhat resembles the Ribbon Grass while in a young state. It forms

Eulalia Japonica variegata, continued
compact clumps 6 feet in diameter; its flower-stalks are very graceful and numerous.

LEMON GRASS. Came from Malabar, where, as in many other parts of the world, the tea made from it is a favorite beverage. A delightful perfume is extracted from the leaves. Highly valued for its medical properties and sweet fragrance; height 2 or 3 feet.

BULBOUS AND TUBEROUS-ROOTED PLANTS

CANNAS. This is one of the most appreciated of flowers. It produces its flowers from spring to fall until frost kills the top of the plant, and in such different and exquisite colors that nobody can help admiring them. The plants need plenty of water, and can be had only where there is plenty.

PEONIES. A splendid class of shrubs flowering in all shades from red and lilac to white, with blooms from 4 to 8 inches in diameter. Many of them are very double and have a delicate and refreshing fragrance; they are easily cultivated and require but little protection.

CROCUS. A universal favorite and one of the earliest garden ornaments; should be planted about 2 inches deep. Colors blue, white, yellow and striped.

DAHLIAS. There is nothing that, with the same amount of money invested, will give more show of flowers than Dahlias. We offer dry bulbs, or tubers.

GLADIOLUS. This is the most attractive of all the summer-flowering bulbs, and deserves a place in every garden, as it is sure to flower and do well with very little care. Set the bulbs from 6 to 9 inches apart, and about 4 inches deep.

HYACINTHS. The most beautiful and fragrant of early spring-flowering bulbs. Much used for winter forcing. All colors.

JONQUILS (*Narcissus Jonquilla*). Pretty variety of the Narcissus, having a very agreeable fragrance; adapted to either pots or outdoor culture. The bulbs being small, 6 or 8 may be put into a 6-inch pot.

TULIPS. Without these bulbs, for one or two months of beautiful spring weather our gardens would present a bare appearance. We know of nothing that, for the money invested, will give a more gorgeous show during early spring, and there is nothing that is more easily grown than the Tulip. Should be planted in October and November.

LILIES. No class of plants capable of being cultivated out-of-doors possesses so many charms; rich and varied in color, stately and handsome in habit, profuse in variety, and of delicious fragrance. They thrive best in dry, rich soil, where water will not stand in winter. After planting, they require very little care, and should not be disturbed for several years. Established plants bloom more freely than when taken up annually.

TUBEROSES. In tender beauty and delicious fragrance this lovely flower has no equal. It is easy to grow and quick and sure to bloom.

Tuberose, Mexican. Unlike any other variety, it has stiff, tall stems; blooms continuously from June until killed by frost.



Vine Hill Nursery Co., Inc.

MT. PLEASANT, TEXAS